THE

North-China Herald.

VOL. IV., N°. 182. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1854. PRICE, S^P. D^RS. 15 ₱ ANNUM.

SHIPPING.

FOR SALE.

THAT beautiful A. 1. Cutter *SKERRYVORE*, of 25 Tons measurement, adapted for various trades, coppered and copper-fastened. For particulars apply to

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, January 5th, 1854.

NOTICE.

THE *CONFUCIUS*, steam-tug, is ready to tow vessels in the *Woosung* and *Yang-tsze* Rivers at the following tariff of charges:—

	17 feet draft and under.	over 17 to 18.	over 18.
From *Shanghae* to *Gutzlaff* bearing S. by W.	300	350	400
From *Shanghae* to *Woosung* outside the marks	150	175	200
From *Woosung* to *Gutzlaff*	200	225	250

And the same inwards.

For occasional service $20 per hour.

Vessels requiring steam outwards are requested, if possible, to give 3 days notice.

The steam-tug office, for the present, will be at H. Foon & Co.'s Store.

T. W. DEARBORN,
Commander.

Shanghae, September 30th, 1853.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. J. MACKRILL SMITH, in our Firm ceased on the 31st ultimo.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghae, January 4th, 1854.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. JOHN PATON WATSON in our Firm, ceased on the 31st December last.

WATSON & Co.

Shanghai, 2nd January, 1854.

NOTICE.

MR. GEO. GRISWOLD GRAY, is authorized to sign our Name by Procuration.

RUSSELL & Co.

Shanghae, January 1st, 1854.

NOTICE.

A BRANCH of the COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, is established here from this date.

NUN CHANDLER, *Agent.*

Shanghae, 2nd January, 1854.

NOTICE.

MR. LEWIS HELBLING and MR. BENJAMIN GOTT KINNEAR are admitted Partners in our Firm.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

Shanghae, 2nd January, 1854.

NOTICE.

MR. A. BIDET is authorized to sign for me by Procuration.

D. REMI.

Shanghai, 1st January, 1854.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that the partnership between ADAM SYKES, GUSTAV CHRISTIAN SCHWABE, BENJAMIN BUTLER and GEORGE STORMONT SPRECKLEY, trading at *Shanghae* under the firm of SYKES, SCHWABE & Co., is this day dissolved by lapse of time.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 31st December, 1853.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that the business heretofore carried on at Shanghae by Messrs. SYKES, SCHWABE & Co., will be continued by GUSTAV CHRISTIAN SCHWABE, JOHANN FRIEDRICH HEINRICH TRAUTMANN and JAMES CROSSLEY under the firm of

G. C. SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 2nd January, 1854.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. OLIVER EVERETT ROBERTS, in our Firm at *Canton* and *Shanghae*, ceased on the 30th of June last.

WETMORE & Co.

Shanghae, 31st December, 1853.

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES DOW is authorized to sign our firm by procuration.

BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co.

Shanghae, December 22nd, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the late MR. WILLIAM HENRY WARDLEY in our Firm, terminated on the 29th *of September last.*

W. H. WARDLEY & Co.

Canton, 12th November, 1853.

WITH reference to the above Advertisement, the business of the House will be conducted as before by MR. D. JOHNSON, under the same Name, which MR. F. B. JOHNSON is authorized to sign.

MR. JAMES BOWMAN will sign for us in *Shanghae* by Procuration.

W. H. WARDLEY & Co.

Canton, 12th November, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE Business conducted by the undersigned will in future be carried on under the style of JAS. BOWMAN & Co.

JAS. BOWMAN.

Shanghai, 1st July, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE interest and reponsibility of Mr. CHAS. DOUGLAS MACKENZIE in our firm ceased on the 30th June last. And Mr. WILLIAM BEDSON ASPINALL, has been admitted as a partner therein from the same date.

MACKENZIE, BROTHERS & Co.

Shanghae, 28th October, 1853.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Copartnership heretofore subsisting between YORICK JONES MURROW and JAMES STEPHENSON under the Style or Firm of MURROW, STEPHENSON & Co., has been this day dissolved. The undersigned, assuming the responsibility of the said Firm, will in future conduct the business on his own account and in his own name,

Y. J. MURROW.

Hongkong, 2d January, 1854.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

Agency of the North-China Herald.

MR. N. BAYLIES, is the sole appointed Agent in California, from this date.

All orders will be punctually attended to by him.

9th January, 1854.

INSURANCES.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have been appointed AGENTS at *Shanghae* for the NEW YORK MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY and are now prepared to accept MARINE RISKS payable in *China, London,* or *New York.*

BULL, NYE & Co.

Shanghae, September 18th, 1853.

GLOBE INSURANCE,
CORNHILL AND PALL-MALL, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.
Directors.
JAMES W. FRESHFIELD, Esq., M.P., F.R.S., *Chairman.*
FOWLER NEWSAM, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
GEORGE CARR GLYN, Esq., M.P., *Treasurer.*
HENRY ALEXANDER, Esq.
JOHN S. BROWNRIGG, Esq.
BOYCE COMBE, Esq.
THOMAS M. COOMBS, Esq.
WILLIAM DENT, Esq.
EDWARD GOLDSMID, Esq.
Sir I. L. GOLDSMID, Bart F.R.S.
ROBERT HAWTHORN, Esq.
JOHN HODGSON, Esq.
RICHARD LAMBERT JONES, Esq.
ROBERT LOCKE, Esq.
BOYD MILLER, Esq.
SHEFFIELD NEAVE, Esq.
WILLIAM PHILLIMORE, Esq.
W. H. C. PLOWDEN, Esq., M.P.
ROBERT SAUNDERS Esq.
Sir WALTER STIRLING, Bart.
WILLIAM THOMPSON, Esq., Ald., M.P.
WILLIAM TITE, Esq. F.R.S.
HENRY J. WHEELER, Esq.
JOSIAH WILSON, Esq.
BENJAMIN G. WINDUS, Esq.
WILLIAM NEWMARCH, *Secretary.*

FOR
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE, AND ANNUITIES,
AND FOR THE PURCHASE OF REVERSIONS AND LIFE CONTINGENCIES.
CAPITAL:—*ONE MILLION Sterling.*
The Whole Paid-Up and Invested: and entirely Independent of the amount of Premiums received.

CHINA AGENCY FOR FIRE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for FIRE INSURANCE, are prepared to accept RISKS at *Shanghae.*

Particulars of Rates &c., will be given on application to

DIROM, GRAY & Co.
Agents at Shanghae.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Singapore, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghae, 1852.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.
Managers,
WILLIAM R. HAMILTON, Esq., *Chairman and Treasurer.*
CHARLES R. FORD, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
Rt. Hon. WILLIAM BERESFORD, *M.P.*
The Hon. P. PLEYDELL BOUVERIE.
HARRY CHESTER, Esq.
SAMUEL PEPYS COCKERELL, Esq.
RAIKES CURRIE, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN DRUMMOND, Esq.
RUSSELL ELLICE, Esq.
WILLIAM FRANKS, Esq.
Captain HENRY G. HAMILTON, *R.N.*
JOSEPH HOARE, Esq.
FELIX LADBROKE, Esq.
H. P. SHAW LEFEVRE, Esq.
HENRY LITTLEDALE, Esq.
GEORGE WARDE NORMAN, Esq
BRICE PEARSE, Esq.
CHARLES RICHARD POLE, Esq.
LAMBERT POLE, Esq.
CHARLES RANKEN, Esq.
HENRY RICH, Esq., *M.P.*
JOHN SHEPHERD, Esq.
HENRY STUART, Esq., *M.P.*
C. GEORGE THORNTON, Esq.

THE MANAGERS of the SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON, beg to inform the Foreign Residents at *Hongkong, Canton,* and *Shanghae,* that they have constituted and appointed the undersigned as their Attornies to issue POLICIES OF INSURANCE against FIRE on BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDIZE, and other PROPERTY at those places.

Full particulars of Rates, &c., may be obtained on application to

LINDSAY & Co.,
Agents in China.

China, August 1852.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the above Office, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore,* and *Hongkong.*

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghae.

Shanghae, 12th June, 1851.

INSURANCES.

SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

CASH CAPITAL $1,000,000.

THE undersigned have been appointed AGENTS IN CHINA for the above Office, and are prepared to take MARINE RISKS to the extent of $50,000 in each Ship, made payable in *China, Bombay, Calcutta, London,* and *New York.*

Risks are taken in this office under the mutual principle whereby the insured becomes a shareholder to the amount of his premium, *without incurring responsibility,* and at the close of the financial year he will duly receive his share of the dividend of the Company's profits in scrip bearing interest at 6% per annum until redeemed in cash after a certain period, if not meantime absorbed in losses.

RUSSELL & Co.

Shanghae, August 24th, 1853.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL £2,000,000.
Trustees.
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

G. C. SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

	Sea Risk. Drs.	Harbour Risk. Drs.
Canton Insurance Office,	100,000	200,000
Triton Insurance Company,	70,000	100,000
Bombay Insurance Society,	40,000	50,000
Bengal Insurance Society,	40,000	12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office,	25,000	..

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium, ¾ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of 1 per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
(Established 1813.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS, (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES.) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy,* the *Straits, Ceylon,* the *Presidencies of India, Suez,* and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

R. S. WALKER, *Hongkong.*
E. WARDEN, *Shanghai.*
T. MARSHALL, *Singapore.*
A. EMERSON, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras,* or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*
JAMES HARTLEY & Co.

London, 24th December, 1851.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

A FEW Copies SHANGHAE ALMANAC for 1854,—$2 per Copy.

BOOKS OF THE TSIAE-PING-WANG DYNASTY,—$2 per Copy.

CHINESE COMMERCIAL GUIDE,—$2 per Copy.

A GRAMMAR OF THE SHANGHAE DIALECT,—$2 per Copy.

ALSO,

POWERS OF ATTORNEY.
PROTESTS, English and American.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, in Book.
BILLS OF LADING, per Steamer and Ship.

And a variety of Printed *forms* in daily use.

PUBLICATIONS ON HAND,

A NEW TEA TABLE just out from 5s. to 6s. and Taels 5-60, at $1 each, on card or paper.

REVIEW OF TRADE, 1850-51.

NAVIGATION OF YANG-TSZE-KEANG, 2d Edition, by WALTER MACFARLANE, Esq.

REMARKS ON RENDERING THE CHINESE WORD *MAN,* "BARBARIAN."

North-China Herald Office,
Shanghae, 1854.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

AN Invoice of very Superior WINDOW GLASS in assorted sizes from 32½-inches by 21½-inches to 46-inches by 32.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghae, January 4th, 1854.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, PORT, CLARET, SAUTERNE and MADEIRA, from HENRY TATHAM & Co., London. Also, a few Hogsheads of fine DRAUGHT PORTER, from WHITBREAD & Co.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghae, January 4th, 1854.

FOR SALE.

A QUANTITY of best English Sheet LEAD. Apply to

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghae, January 4th, 1854.

FOR SALE.

PALE SHERRY from Messrs. YSASI & Co., London. Apply to

MONCREIFF, GROVE & Co.

ON SALE.

SUPERIOR CLARET; & PALE SHERRY; from the Stock of Messrs. J. & C. WHITE & Co., of London. Apply to

G. C. SCHWABE & Co.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES. Apply to

G. C. SCHWABE & Co.

JUST LANDED.

A SMALL (fresh) supply of KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES,—a Certain Remedy for Disorders of the *Pulmonary Organs.* Being free from every deleterious ingredient, they may be taken at all times, *by the most delicate female and by the youngest child.*

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED.

AN EXPERIENCED SAIL-MAKER, who thoroughly understands the business, liberal encouragement will be given. For particulars apply to the Office of this Paper.

Shanghae, 29th December, 1853.

SEAMAN'S HOSPITAL.

THE above Institution is now ready for the reception of Patients both in the Public and Private Wards. Every attention has been directed to the ventilation of the building, the wards of which are seventeen feet high and afford accommodation for twelve beds with great comfort, or nearly double that number in case of necessity.

The charge at present will be one dollar per diem for sailors and one and a half for officers.

GEO. ROGERS HALL, M.D. } *Medical*
JOHN IVOR MURRAY, M.D. } *Attendants.*

Shanghai, 1st September, 1852.

ROBERT PERT,
SAIL-MAKER,
AT THE MOUTH OF YANG-KING-PANG.
SHANGHAE.

N.B.—Flags of all descriptions made to order.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STORE-KEEPERS & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
SHANGHAE,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

EDWARD HALL,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER:
AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER
SHANGHAE.
ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS,
BISCUITS REFIRED,
&c., &c., &c.

H. FOGG & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an AUCTION monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS
AND
PHŒNIX BITTERS,

FOR the cure of Scrofula and Mercurial Diseases, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Piles, Rheumatism, Scurvy, and Ulcers, a Purely Vegetable Medicine, beware of Counterfeiters.

The best Family Medicine now before the public.

It has been computed, that during the last twenty years, *three millions of persons have annually been benefited by the use of these Medicines;* a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient. By their use the blood is restored to a pure and healthy state, freed from all impurities. The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure. The afflicted have in *Moffat's Life Pills* and *Phœniz Bitters,* a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

The genuine of these medicines are now put up with a fine steel engraved wrapper and labels, and copyright secured according to the laws of the United States.

Prepared by W. B. MOFFAT, M.D., *New York.*

For sale by H. FOGG & Co., *Shanghai.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE 125TH
FRANKFORT STATE LOTTERY,
Guaranteed by the Government of the free City of Frankfort-on-the-Maine.

On the 29th March the drawing commences, and will be continued daily until the 22nd of April, 1854.

The following large Prizes will be gained:—

1 Premium of Florins	100,000	=	£ 8,350
1 Prize ,,	100,000	=	8,350
1 Ditto ,,	50,000	=	4,170
1 Ditto ,,	20,000	=	1,670
1 Ditto ,,	15,000	=	1,250
1 Ditto ,,	12,000	=	1,000
2 Ditto of 5,000 Fls.	= 10,000	=	810
4 Ditto of 4,000 ,,	= 16,000	=	1,340
8 Ditto of 2,000 ,,	= 16,000	=	1,340
100 Ditto of 1,000 ,,	= 100,000	=	8,350
100 Ditto of 300 ,,	= 30,000	=	2,500
5,780 Ditto of 100 ,,	= 578,000	=	48,200
10 Premiums ..	7,780	..	650
6,000 Shares.	Fls. 1,004,780		£88,000 Sterl.

12 Florins equal to One Pound Sterling.

The last drawn of the first 12 Prizes will receive the Premium of 100,000 *fls. consequently one share may gain about* £10,700.

The above State Lottery, established in 1789, offers the best, fairest, and safest investment of any like Continental distribution. There are 18,430 Tickets and 6,000 Prizes, the smallest prize being £7. 10s. Sterling. The drawing will take place in the presence of the public, at the Lottery Hall, Frankfort, under the immediate control of a select committee appointed by the High Senate.

In this Lottery every number is drawn, whether blank or prize, and its fate distinctly marked in the official list, a copy of which will be forwarded to each foreign Shareholder.

PRICE OF SHARES.

One Whole Share £10. One Half-Share £5.
One Quarter-Share £2. 10s.

The following advantages are given by taking a number of Shares:—

5 Shares, or....	£ 45	10 Shares, or....	£ 80
10 Half ditto, or..		20 Half ditto, or..	
20 Quarter ditto..		30 Quarter ditto..	
20 Shares, or.....	£ 150		
40 Half ditto, or.....			
80 Quarter ditto.....			

Shares and prospectuses are to be had of the undersigned, who are now specially appointed for the sale of shares for home and foreign countries, and have given security sufficient to fulfil every engagement towards the shareholders.

The Prizes will be paid in the East Indies and China through an Established Bank.

J. A. SCHWARZSCHILD & SONS.
Bankers and Appointed Government Lottery Contractors, Frankfort-on-the-Maine.

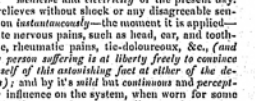
☞ Apply, without delay, to Messrs. J. A. SCHWARZSCHILD & SONS, Bankers, Frankfort-on-the-Maine; or those who prefer it, may direct their letters and remittances to Messrs. A. SCHWARZSCHILD & Co., 26, Lombard-st., London.

FRANKFORT STATE LOTTERY.

WITH reference to the terms of the above advertisement, intending purchasers are informed that remittance of monies for purchase of J. A. SCHWARZSCHILD & Co.'s SHARES, may be made through Mr. F. ALGAR, Colonial Agent, 11, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, London, who will in such cases protect the interests of Colonial Shareholders.

London, October 1st, 1853

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY!
PULVERMACHER'S PATENT PORTABLE
HYDRO-ELECTRIC CHAIN,



For Personal use,
(Constructed to be worn on the body under the garments.)

THIS is the most extraordinary discovery in *medicine* and *electricity* of the present day. It relieves without shock or any disagreeable sensation *instantaneously*—the moment it is applied—acute nervous pains, such as head, ear, and toothache, rheumatic pains, tic-doloureaux, &c., *(and any person suffering is at liberty freely to convince himself of this astonishing fact at either of the depôts);* and by it's *mild* but *continuous* and *perceptible* influence on the system, when worn for some time, diseases of years standing, such as gout, local paralysis, nervous complaints, liver diseases, &c., disappear gradually—*often in a few days.* It precipitates metals from their solutions, decomposes water, deflects the magnetic needle, &c. The instrument producing these effects weighs about two ounces, is always ready for instantaneous use, and will for occasional use, last a man for years, guarding himself, his family, friends, &c., against that immense number of complaints and diseases, in which *mild streaming electricity,* is a perfectly *safe,* certain, and wonderfully speedy remedy. Extraordinary and incredible as may seem the above facts, *any person can freely and very cautiously convince himself of their truth, at any of the depôts beforehand.* The invention has been exhibited with the greatest success before—THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, THE ROYAL BRITISH ASSOCIATIONS, THE ACADEMIE NATIONALE DE MEDICINE, and other institutions of the highest order. *More than six-hundred communications of cures* have been received during the last nine months from the *Hospitals, Physicians* of the highest standing, from *Noblemen, Clergymen, Magistrates, Naval and Military Authorities, &c., &c.* (the copies of which may be had at any of the depôts, and a full description (by post for two stamps.)

☞ Sold by CHAS. MEINIG, 103, Leadenhall Street, & 71 Regent Street, London; also in China, by Mr. JOHN LEMON, *Hongkong;* and Mr. HENRY SHEARMAN, *Shanghae.*

JUST RECEIVED.

A FRESH SUPPLY of the above CHAINS from $2 to $11 each, and a few powerful BATTERIES at $25 each.

ALSO, a few VOLTAMETERS, &c., &c.

Shanghai, September 1st, 1853.

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THE
North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1854.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in Trinity Church, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. Wright, the *Sexton*.

JOHN HOBSON,
Chaplain.

NOTICE.—Public Worship is held in the "London Mission Chapel," every Sunday, at half-past 9 A.M.
May, 1853.

Advertisements received for insertion up to *Friday night* in each week.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, AND CONTRIBUTORS.

Contributions, duly authenticated with the writer's name and address, will, at all times, receive due attention. The names of correspondents and contributors will not be published, if they prefer any other designation.

Anonymous communications, on matters of public policy, or general interest, will be thankfully received; it is, however, particularly requested, that such correspondents will abstain from all personalities.

We especially invite articles tending to develop the enlargement of our commerce, or the interest of our port.

We cannot pledge ourselves to return papers not published.

An Editor's box will be kept at the office, for the reception of all communications.

LATEST DATES.

England,	....Nov.	8.	Manila,	.....Nov.	20.
Bombay,	....Dec.	2.	Sydney,	.....Nov.	9.
Colombo,	....Dec.	12.	New Zealand,	Nov.	2.
Madras,	....Dec.	—.	Amoy,	.....Jany.	1.
Calcutta,	....Dec.	6.	Hongkong,	....Jany.	8.
Galle,	.....Dec.	15.	Ningpo,	.....Jany.	15.
Penang,	.....Dec.	21.	New York,	....Oct.	26.
Singapore,	....Dec.	23.	San Francisco,	Nov.	18.
Batavia,	.....Dec.	—.	Honolulu,	....Dec.	1.

CHINESE HOSPITAL, SHANGHAE.

The Annual Meeting of the Subscribers to the Chinese Hospital, will be held at the Hospital on Wednesday next, January 25th 1854, at 3 o'clock P.M.:—all who are interested in the objects of the establishment are respectfully invited to attend.

W. LOCKHART,
Secretary.

January 19th, 1854.

Passengers—per *Lady Mary Wood*—Mr. and Mrs. Hargreaves, Mr. and Mrs. Bayliss, Messrs. A. Bowman, T. Hanbury, B. G. Kinnear, R. Fortune, R. C. Antrobus, R. Thorburn, W. Pitcher, C. Wilson, W. S. Wetmore, P. Chalmers, S. Robertson, N. M. Lungrana, A. Sapoorjee, Captain Robertson, Acheong and Sanhoo.

Cargoes—per *Lady Mary Wood*—620 bales Silk for England—and 285 for Canton—Total 905 bales.

From Hongkong—182 chests Patna—186½ Malwa—Total 362½ chests—and Treasure $43,734$.

The *Lady Mary Wood* brought up on Sunday last the 8th November Mail. It had been expected for some days by the *Shanghae*. The principal item of News is that from Malta which we publish for the information of our readers in another part of to-day's paper.

The threatened fight did not come off last Saturday. We suppose the loss the Imperialists sustained in their skirmish with the rebels the day previous had been enough for them for one while. On that occasion it is stated that about 30 imperialists were killed and nearly one hundred wounded but the insurgents are reported to have had only 3 killed and eight wounded. There has much firing during the last few days. On Monday an attack was made on the south side of the city and the other batteries at the Wé-Kwé and across the Hwang-poo kept up a continued fire.

On Thursday se'nnight three shots were fired from the city walls, which fell close to the gate of Dr. Lockhart's hospital. There was no attacking force at the time, and no apparent cause why these shots should be fired. Dr. L. therefore went into the city and enquired at Lew's office, when he was told by a person there, that they had not fired at his house, but that the men at the battery fired at the sick establishment, because they knew that there were a number of imperialists soldiers lying there!

We since understand that an energetic remonstrance has been made to the Rebel leaders in the city—who have promised to be more cautious in future.

The chief item of mail news is, the war between Russia and Turkey. It will be seen by our extracts, in another part of our paper, that there is no doubt of the war having actually commenced, and having been so far prosecuted with vigour by the Turks. The enthusiasm that has marked the first steps of their irruption into the Russian frontiers will, to them, become a prestige of future victory, and we may, therefore, we expect, look for daring deeds on their part, such as have marked the earlier career of conquest of the founders of the Ottoman empire, in the prosecution of a religious although fanatical creed, and now waged with a bitter spirit of hatred against the professors of the Greek religion as the invaders of their just rights, and nominally carried on in behalf of the professors of a faith every Moslem must in his heart detest. The elements of this war—a war of creeds—are such as may possibly involve the whole continent of Europe and a large part of Asia and even Africa, in its flames. Nicholas is the great incendiary who, by his unjust seizure of the Danubian provinces, has put the torch to this combustible pile, and he will require the greatest address to stifle the conflagration he has so unwisely kindled. The character he had previously gained for foresight and moderation, has been imprudently lost, and on him will be laid the blame of all the future calamities of a war of aggression, begun under the mask of protecting his co-religionists in Turkey, but carried out with a recklessness of national rights, that must sadly dim the lustre of his name, whatever may ultimately result from this new religious crusade.

As might be expected, from the variety that obtains in the minds and dispositions of men, the Tae-ping-wang movement is regarded in many different aspects by the public in England, and almost every shade of opinion has had its representative in the great mirror that reflects the public mind—the Press. It would be curious and not a little instructive to collect and arrange in order the sentiments expressed by our contemporaries, on this startling series of events. They would display many grades of opinion from the zero of incredulity and repudiation, up to fever heat of entire belief and acceptance. Some of our contemporaries seem disposed to reject the best authenticated statements and regard the whole thing as the creation of some opium-smoker's dream, or at most some petty squabble, not more important than the local rising of a few hundreds of discontented miners or weavers in England. Others compelled by stubborn arguments to admit that the march from Kwang-se to Peking, the capture of Nanking, Chin-keang-foo, and Yang-chow, are deeds accomplished, repudiate all the religious element of the movement as visionary, or uncertain, or as existing only in the minds of excited and interested Missionaries; others again, brand Tae-ping-wang and his followers as hypocrites and impostors, who have adroitly seized hold of some of the first truths of natural and revealed religion as instruments to serve a political design, though they stop not to tell us how these men have stolen such a march over the rest of their countrymen as to know that the doctrines, among others, of "repentance for sin"—"the atonement of Jesus Christ," and "Renewal by the Holy Ghost" possess the power over the minds of men of which they are in search. Others again dub them Fanatics and class them with Mormonites and the followers of Johanna Southcote and dismiss them with a pshaw.

Others again, and these not a few, receive them as enlightened and almost unblemished Christians, and swallow without a struggle, or pass over with a too partial eye, all their errors, inconsistencies and false assumptions. Between the two extremes, however, we rejoice to find the great majority of religious and thinking men. They have received the intelligence it has been our privilege to communicate, as indicating a mighty movement, which promises the speedy downfall of idolatry and Tartar misrule, and the uprising of a new dynasty, which, though not perfectly Christian, may be expected to present no obstacles to, if it do not actively facilitate, the ingress of the messengers of the Gospel and the conversion of China: a movement not indeed to be rejected because not in all respects trim and orthodox, and neither on the other hand, to be received without a firm protest against the evils that yet remain in it, and great anxiety respecting those elements which may, if fostered, blast the hopeful bud into the baleful flower of a new religious despotism, which shall only forge fresh chains for long enslaved China.

The more recent intelligence our columns have conveyed to England, together with the fresh series of translations which we are enabled to present to our readers, will doubtless confirm the religious public in the views they have formed on the present crisis, and sustain them in the vigorous exertions to benefit China, which we rejoice to see put forth though the agency of the great religious Societies.

It is not a little sad, however, to find the very zeal of the Religious bodies, turned into an argument against Tae-ping-wang.

In the *Manchester Guardian* of November 2d, the Editor, after stating that neither the Greek Church, nor the Jesuits, had had the honour of originating this movement, gravely remarks, "The London Missionary Society have come to the conclusion that a Million copies of the New Testament are wanted among his (Tae-ping-wang's) followers, a pretty clear proof that Protestants are also loath to recognize their disciple in the Chinese Prince of Peace." This is certainly a strange argument! We always thought that every man, be he pagan or Christian, needed the New Testament as much as he needs his daily bread, and that the greater a man's progress in Christianity the more does he desire it. If we express a wish that our contemporary would possess himself of, and study the sacred volume, we must beg him not to think we have the same unfavorable view of his character as he imagines on such novel grounds Protestants entertain of Tae-ping-wang.

The same article contains an instance of more gross exaggeration that is often our fortune to meet with, common as is the fault.—"The rivers of China are blocked up with shattered images and monuments of superstition." We doubt not the iconoclastic zeal of Tae-ping-wang has led to the demolition of many a temple, and destruction of many an idol, but where are these blocked up rivers? these sacred deposits? Can our contemporary inform us, for in the present scarcity of coal they would at least serve our steamers for fire-wood!

In addition to the *Peking Gazettes*, the translation of which appears in the present number, we have received others, down to the 15th of December. At that date the rebels were still at Tuh-lew. The imperialist general Shing-paou reports another victory over them, in which he says he has killed several hundreds, but the main body remain within their entrenchments. On one occasion, the imperialists, in following up the rebels too closely, were induced to venture on some ice, which gave way, and a great number of their own party were drowned. Sixty bodies were picked up at one time, and seventy at another. Shing-paou and Tsang-kih-ling-sin of course request the emperor to punish them, for their want of tact, but he thinks proper, in consideration of their previous good conduct to pardon them.

It is a general opinion that China is a country very rich in the precious metals—if so, the Imperial Government has either neglected to work its mines; or if it has—if due attention has been yearly paid to augment the quantities for public consumption that so vast a population must necessarily require to carry on its commercial enterprise—what has become of its boasted wealth? Ever since the war with Great Britain, distress has been rumoured of the public revenue; and now, it appears, by the *Peking Gazettes* of the 6th December last—so great is the want of money in the public treasury and amongst merchants in the North generally, that "K'hing-hwuy, a Tartar of Royal extraction, recommends the Emperor to issue paper money, in order to assist the people and replenish the Royal treasury." He attributes the necessity for this measure to arise from "the immense expenditure for military operations," and says that owing to the insurrection being yet unquelled the circumstances of the country are becoming more straitened." He argues that "the difficulties of the country arise from the scarcity of silver," and then goes on to say, "that if paper and silver be put on a level, the government will be benefited in an incalculable degree;" he further thinks that "after a time paper may be preferred to silver as being more convenient for use"—and then proceeds to consider how this great panacea for all the evils that beset the Government at the present time, "is to be brought about." He proposes three methods of accomplishing this healing measure—1st, "in order to awaken the confidence of the people" he suggests that the paper be received, by the Government, as well as used as a general medium of payment—2dly, that loans be made for the promotion of trade amongst the people, so that they may be relieved from their distress;—and 3dly, that the people's necessities be further supplied by turning out all the old Government Stores and establishing a general Mart, on liberal terms. We cannot, however, trace the argument step by step, but must refer our readers to Dr. Medhurst's translation of the document which will be found in another part of this day's issue. The great fallacy of the creation of a paper currency at the present time, is, that there is no public credit to sustain such a measure. We have no doubt the people will gladly enough pay the land-tax, and the salt-gabel, with the custom's duties in paper money, if such have passed into their hands by compulsion—but that they will *voluntarily* receive such fictitious documents in payment of *bonâ fide* property, in the present distracted state of the country, we believe experience will quickly show is a fatal miscalculation. The same want of capacity for all practical ends, seems to beset the Tartar Government both in war and finance—its generals are feather-bed soldiers, and its financiers are neither Colberts, Barings, nor Rothschilds. We can, therefore, only look upon this scheme as a very likely subject for debate, but utterly useless when reduced to practice.

On Sunday afternoon as three gentlemen were taking their walk on approaching within a hundred yards of Maculloch's bridge they were fired upon by an imperial soldier. The man was kneeling within forty yards of them in a field, and the ball passed close to the ear of one of the party. On looking round the soldier was seen to rise and tried to evade pursuit, but was captured and brought to the Consulate with his matchlock and a number of leaden balls. When captured the matchlock was still warm, the match lighted, and the smoke was hanging around. On passing near a party of imperialists the culprit endeavoured to obtain their assistance, but without effect.

The man turned out to be one of the well behaved (save the mark!) Soochow volunteers, and the only excuse he had to offer for his conduct was that the matchlock was a new one he had only received the day before which he was trying, a palpable falsehood, unless he referred to its being new to himself.

We understand that Samqua wrote in the same night to the Consul for his release on the plea that he had been apprehended for carrying fire arms where he was not aware of trespassing on Foreign ground—which of course was not the reason for his apprehension.

We have not heard what steps H. B. M.'s Consul has taken in the matter, but we trust that they will be of such a nature as to prevent as repetition of the outrage. Our countrymen have apparently reason to be thankful for the assasin's want of skill rather than for his want of will to harm them.

Hessian and Frankfort Lotteries.—As some doubts have been thrown on the genuineness of the Hessian and Frankfort Loan shares published in our advertisement columns, we have made enquiry in London and are assured that "all shares issued by Messrs. Schwarzschild, viz:—the "Hessian Loan shares" as well as the "Frankfort shares" issued by Messrs. Steibel are genuine.

The Art Union of London.—As numerous enquiries have been addressed to us about the unprecedented delay in delivering the engravings subscribed for at this port—we subjoin the following extract from our agent received by 8th November Mail:—

"The Art Union Engravings are not yet delivered to the London Subscribers, but the Society are now despatching the Prints for Foreign Subscribers. The English will be delivered not earlier *than 20th December*:—very late this year being the fault of the *Engraver*."

We regret this delay has occurred as it has caused much disappointment—this is however our exculpation.

We have discontinued the advertisement on account of non-delivery of the past year's subscription prints—but any parties desirous of applying can have their application sent forward by the next Mail.

Amoy.—A private letter from Amoy of the 1st instant, says, that they were then quiet enough, shops had been re-opened and the local trade was reviving. The neighbouring country had not yet settled down.

PEKING GAZETTE.

December 6th, 1853.

Wang-e-lih, lieutenant-governor of Fo-kien, reports the recapture of Amoy; which had been in the hands of the rebels ever since last May. He says that, in conjunction with the military, he drew the lines of attack closer around that town, particularly at the southern barrier. The admiral directed his attack towards Sing island, Kwei island, and a strait through which the water rushed rapidly: thus on the 11th of November they were enabled to retake the Kin island. The rebels having previously kept possession of Tung-gnan and Amoy, the imperial troops could not look after both places, until the district about Seën-yew became daily more and more infested by them: but on the day above-named the army moved on to the attack, and took the citadel. The emperor admires the plan of operation, and orders the lieutenant-governor to root out the remains of the rebels from San-too, Shih-ma, and Hae-chin, without any further delay. He is anxious to know, however, whether Hwang-tih-wei and Hwang-mei, the two rebel chiefs, have been taken, a report of which must be sent up. Enquiry must also be made as to the individuals who distinguished themselves in the recapture of the place, in order that they may be rewarded.

Lew-yu-chin, lieutenant-governor of Gnan-hwuy reports the loss of Shoo-ching, in that province. It seems that a little after midnight on the 30th of November, Hang-hing, who had been charged with the defence of that city, arrived at Loo-chow, where he was informed that Shoo-ching had been taken on the afternoon of the 29th. On a former occasion, when Tung-ching was taken, the emperor ordered this officer to be deprived of his rank, and an enquiry to be instituted as to the cause of his retreat from that place, and if it were found that he had behaved in a dastardly manner he was to beheaded. Now being placed in charge of Shoo-ching, how is it that, asks the emperor, that he retreats again, and is found at Loo-chow a few hours after the fall of the post which he had to defend? It is very evident, the emperor thinks, that he must have run away to save his life. Such a cowardly and incapable officer, who flees on the approach of the foe, is not worthy of the Highest regard, let him therefore be immediately beheaded, as a warning to all. The emperor also remarks, that the lieutenant-governor, having sent up his despatch by an extra courier, at the rate of 800 le *per diem*, has manifested his own fears: let him therefore in future maintain more self-possession.

K'hing-hwuy, a Tartar of royal extraction, recommends to the emperor the issuing of paper money, in order to assist the people, and replenish the royal treasury. He says, ever since military operations commenced, the expenses of the government have been immense, and the board of revenue has been ordered to consider the propriety of issuing paper money: at present the insurrection is still unquelled, and the circumstances of the country are becoming more and more straightened. The memorialist thinks, therefore, that the way to relieve the government without distressing the people will be to issue a paper currency. This is an expedient, he says, which should be resorted to only when stern necessity compels, but when that necessity arrives the best method of carrying in out should be taken into consideration. The difficulties of the government arise, he continues, from the scarcity of silver, but if paper and silver be put upon a level, the government will be benefited in an incalculable degree: while the convenience of a paper currency may lead to its being preferred to silver. But how is it to be brought about? First, by receiving paper, as well as paying it, in order to awaken the confidence of the people; secondly, by promoting commerce, in order to rescue the people from their distresses; and thirdly, by giving out all accumulated stores, to supply the people's necessities. How will the first appear? Hitherto when payments have been made in paper, there have been scruples about receiving it in return, which has induced suspicion, and paper has therefore been at a discount. From henceforth, therefore, in every province and department, let the land-tax and salt-gabelle, together with the customs and duties, including every species of payment made to public offices, be paid in notes. In the course of a few years the receipts and payments being all made in notes, paper will become the only medium, and silver will go out of circulation. How will the second object proposed to be effected be accomplished? In this way. So long as the rebellion continues, the merchants from the western part of the empire, will refrain from entering on any speculation; those in the capital will be consequently distressed, and be compelled to relinquish their trade: those who do not relinquish business, will carry it on merely because they are deeply in debt, and cannot at once give up business, not certainly with any view to profit. Lenders will no longer lend, and those who have been accustomed to dispose of goods on credit will do so no longer: this will go on to such lengths, that persons will only be able to raise one quarter of its value on any thing which they put in pawn. The people not being able to borrow, and the pawn-brokers' shops being closed, men will resort to their immediate friends and relations for supplies, who will see them starve rather than assist them. Now in this winter season, the distress is becoming more and more intense, and no relief seems at hand. Let the government, therefore, charge the board of revenue to issue out several million taels of paper notes, some representing silver and some representing copper; and let a bank be forthwith established for the purpose of lending sums of money, on the security of high officers and great personages. There are doubtless a number of honest and creditable persons, acquainted with business, who might be entrusted with this affair. Let these make enquiry as to such merchants whose credit is good, let the borrowers produce these as security, and then let the notes be issued to a given amount. Let the loans be made to each for a few months only at an interest of 2 or 3 *per mille* monthly. Then throughout all markets and places of business, whether for the purpose of purchasing goods or the payment of debts, let these notes be made a legal tender. Should any refuse to take them, let them be brought before the magistrate on a charge of resisting the orders of government: should any continue obstinately disobedient, let he be severely punished. In this way the distresses of the mercantile classes will be relieved, and the people in a single day be raised out of poverty into prosperity. Let banks of this kind be established in every part of the empire, whose notes shall be made interchangeable all over the country, when the people will soon find a paper currency much more convenient than silver, and begin to prefer it.* How shall the last object proposed be secured? In consequence of the impediments to travelling, very few goods have reached the capital for sale. Now silks, cloth, paper, and similar articles are all indispensably necessary to the people; let the government, therefore, be requested to allow of the sale of such as can be disposed of to merchants; and let the surplus silks, cloths, &c., which are likely to spoil by keeping, and articles of curiosity and virtu, all be sent to the loan bank, where a low price being put upon them, they may be disposed of to trading people; the payment for these is not to be made in silver, but in the now-to-be-established paper currency. Also let all the vacant public offices, and broken down public buildings, with their sites, be offered for sale at the aforesaid loan-bank, for paper money only. In this way the people will no longer be in want of the above mentioned articles, and an outlet be found for the disposal of their notes: while the government will be turning their useless stores to good account, and getting their notes into circulation. The emperor's reply, with the vermilion pencil, is to the following effect: Let the board in question immediately deliberate on the best mode of carrying out the proposition and report.

K'hing-hwuy adds a rider to his memorial, stating, that the members of the imperial clan, and the eight banners, with the hereditary nobility belonging both to the Manchows, Mongols and Chinese, are reduced to great distress, owing to their having frequently subscribed from their salaries to the necessities of the government; in consequence of which they have been obliged to borrow money at high rates of interest, and their creditors having become importunate, they are many of them pinched with cold and hunger. K'hing-hwuy therefore recommends, that should the emperor accede to his request for the establishment of a loan-bank, it be allowed to these hereditary nobility to borrow notes from the establishment, on the security of their salaries, from which deductions may be made periodically. Thus the nobility will be freed from the payment of heavy interest, and the board of revenue will have a smaller amount to pay them. To this the vermilion pencil has recorded a reply: Let this matter be deliberated upon at the same time.

December 7th, 1853.

This *Gazette* contains a rescript from the emperor, in which he says—"The occupation of the three chief cities of Keang-nan by the rebels has now continued nine months, during which time they have been indulging their villainous dispositions in harassing and deceiving the people. Heaven and earth will surely not permit this—spirits and men must be alike indignant. We have not hesitated to send forth large armies, and to expend immense treasures, in order to save the people from impending ruin, but our great officers charged with the extermination of this band have procrastinated the work, and caused the slaughter of the villains to go on too slowly; on which account the strong cities have not yet been retaken. When we think of these three cities, and of their inhabitants as involved in calamity, we are deeply indignant at the incapacity of our chief generals. But we have been frequently informed that the scholars and people are faithful and valiant, making our cause their own, in the maintaining of which they maintain the utmost zeal and energy, so that we have not been disappointed in the expectations which we formed of our subjects. Ever since the month of May, we have had frequent reports of the 48 wards of Nanking, and of the brave fellows who defended the bridge at Yang-chow, who with united heart and strength

* All this goes on the supposition of public credit being good, which is far from being the case.

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aided the imperial troops; also of the gentry of Tung-pa, who captured some rebel chiefs, and burnt their boats; the people of Luh-hoh, also, having assembled for military training, slew several thousand rebels; at Tseu, Fung, Choo and Sah, the villagers slaughtered the insurgents and defended themselves; *all these are evidences of* the spirit displayed: from which we perceive, that although the rebellious feeling dares to oppose us, the spirit of loyalty is still in existence. Our only apprehension is that the generals who command our armies, do not use sufficient inducements to urge the people on; either they do not come speedily to their rescue in seasons of difficulty, or they do not truly report the merit of their brave deeds, so that the adventurous people gradually lose heart, and the great object is not accomplished. The said scholars and people, having enjoyed a period of tranquillity extending through two hundred years, are sincerely grateful for the favour; and now when the insurrection prevails, disturbing their quiet villages, they combine a feeling of public loyalty with a sense of private wrongs, and feel deeply and permanently penetrated with the desire of revenge. All that the insurgents can accomplish by their deceptions and cruelties is violently to constrain some of the people to join their party: and you scholars and gentry, living in the neighbourhood of the rebel camp, find it difficult to avoid being forced to comply; if you do not follow them, you must submit to be slaughtered, and if you do, you put yourselves out of the pale of our protection. In these circumstances of difficulty you must well weigh the course which you pursue.

"We have recently heard that the rebels in possession of the three cities are reduced to the greatest extremities, and not having a sufficiency of provisions they go about plundering. The present opportunity of recovering the cities must not therefore be lost. We have also heard of a loyal compact entered into by the residents of Nanking, which has spread to two districts north of the Yang-tsze-keang, according to which they have agreed to engage several hundred persons in attacking that city. Now when loyal inhabitants attack impoverished insurgents, according to all principles whether human or divine, they must succeed; we are already rubbing our eyes, and waiting to see their object thus attained and the reward conferred. We now issue our edict to the inhabitants of Keang-nan, both north and south of the river, informing them that if any of them can adopt means for retaking the city, and seizing the chief rebels, WE will reward the valiant heroes with the highest honours, and richly remunerate all connected with them; while we will exempt the inhabitants of that region from the payment of taxes for the next three years. Thus the merit of one man may affect a whole district, and the successes of one district may benefit a widely extended region; how deeply affected ought you all to be with this consideration!

"Upon the great officers leading our armies, who have been so long without succeeding, we have frequently sent down our reproaches. The reason why we have not instantly punished their fault is that we still hope they will become sensible of their short-comings, and exert themselves in redeeming their characters. If they dare to allow the officers under their sway to repress the valour of the people, so that they cannot accomplish their great design; or if when the object is accomplished they presume to claim the merit to themselves, as soon as ever we hear of it, we will not spare them from the heaviest infliction of the law. But if both soldiers and people will unite their strength, in putting down this rebellion, sweeping clear this den of robbers, and seizing the chief offenders, we will not only forgive their sin of procrastination, but we will confer upon them the most encouraging rewards.

"Let all the officers and soldiers, therefore, together with the scholars and gentry, unite both heart and energies in exterminating this stinking horde, and in aiding us to deliver the people from calamity. Let this edict be printed on yellow paper, and stuck up throughout every city and town in the whole empire, that all may know and obey. Respect this."

W. H. M.

Histoire de la Conquête de la Chine par les Tartares Mancheoux, Tome premier, par M. VOJEU DE BRUNEM, B. & P.D.M., *á Lyon*, MDCCLIV.

Translation.—BOOK THIRD.

(Continued from No. 124.)

Capture of Kan-chow by the Tartars—Double election at Kwan-chow (Canton)—and Chaw-chow—War between the Princes of Kwei and Yung-ming—Viceroy Thomas—Defeat of the Prince Yung-ming — Disappearance of the Prince Yung-ming—Capture of Kwan-chow—The Prince of Kwei quits Chaw-king and flees to Woo-chow—Quits the latter and proceeds to Kwei-lin—Woo-chow surrenders to the Tartars—Tin-kwei-su the Chinese General is slain—The Prince of Kwei quits Kwei-lin—Viceroy Thomas takes command of that city—The Manchus besiege it—The Tartars are beaten by the Chinese before the city and retreat—The besiegers return before Kwei-lin and the Viceroy gains two victories over them—A great victory over the Tartar reinforcement—New auxiliaries to the Chinese—Fresh Tartar troops sent from Pe-king—The Tartars take Liu-chow—Flight of the Prince of Kwei—Tartars almost annihilated near Tseuen-chow.

THE measures suggested by the council of-war were therefore adopted, fresh reinforcements were sent for, larger cannon was supplied, and such well-directed steps taken in the meantime that the army wanted nothing. The besieged however did not defend themselves with less bravery; but at the end of two more months the breaches had been made so large, that the Place was carried by assault. The garrison was slaughtered without mercy. The citizens would have suffered the same fate, had they not prudently had their hair cut according to the Manchu fashion: a precaution that saved many lives.

The progress of the Manchus, and the cruelty they practiced on those who were taken with arms in their hands, did not prevent a double election that took place at two different cities. The first was made at Kwan-chow,* the capital of Kwan-tung, in the person of a younger brother of the deceased emperor of Foo-kien or prince of Tang; and the second at Chaw-chow† in the same province, in favor of the prince of Yung-ming, the nearest relative of Hwai-tsung, the most unfortunate monarch of China, who had been compelled to take his own life. The last elected had the modesty to refuse the pompous title of emperor, saying he was content with that of king or prince of Kwei; we shall therefore designate him as Prince of Kwei in our narrative.

These two new sovereigns instead of suspending their mutual animosity to a more convenient season, coming to an understanding, and uniting their forces against the common enemy, soon made fierce war on each other. The chief support of the Prince of Kwei, was a wise and brave Christian who was the soul of his party, named Kiu-kea-sze, viceroy of Kwang-si, and baptized Thomas. This minister at the outset counselled his master to make advances towards his competitor, by notifying his election to him; but the envoy was very ill-received. Scarcely had he left the hall of audience, than he was seized, and put to death without any form of trial.

The court of Kwan-chow, after so dreadful an assault on the rights of nations, fully expected that the Prince of Kwei would not be slack in taking vengeance; and immediately raising a large army, it sought to forestal his revenge, by marching it towards Chaw-chow, this army did not proceed very far. A few days after it set out, it met the troops of the Prince of Kwei, which better formed and led, beat it hollow. This was all that needed *to further the affairs of the Manchus.* On the first news of their defeat, their general Ly-shin-tung, a Chinese officer, who had taken up the dominant side, drew nigh to Kwan-chow at the head of a large body of troops.

The measures he took for cutting off provisions from that large city, and the cruel threats he held out of the most severe military executions to the inhabitants, induced them to submit to him the very day he summoned them. From that time no more mention is made in history of the pretended emperor, brother of the prince of Tang. The way in which he so violently outraged the rights of nations compels one to look upon his unhappy fate, as a well-merited punishment.

The capture of so important a city as Kwan-chow, produced the effect that might have been expected, by increasing the ardour of the Tartars, and augmenting the confidence of their general. He therefore immediately appeared before Chaw-king,‡ where the Prince of Kwei seemed to have fixed his abode. As the city was strongly situated, and everything was well prepared, the viceroy Thomas advised the monarch to stay there and encounter the dangers of a long siege: *So much the more,* wrote he, *since in the circumstances where we are, your majesty cannot do too much to obtain the renown of valour; for nothing so much raises the courage of soldiers as the presence and intrepidity of the Sovereign.*

But this prudent remonstrance was all in vain. The cowardice of the eunuchs prevailed over the bold advice of the minister, and the Prince of Kwei immediately fled to Woo-chow§ in Kwang-sí. The Tartar general whose chief aim was to seize the person of the prince soon pursued him to his place of refuge; and having discovered on his arrival that the Ming monarch had already quitted it, he undertook to capture the city, in order to remunerate himself for his expedition. He was saved the trouble of a siege: he who commanded in the citadel, ordered the gates to be thrown open the very day the enemy appeared before them, and the whole garrison gave itself up to the Manchus.

So pernicious an example made no impression on Tin-kwei-su, the general of the troops of the Prince of Kwei. The Tartars tried every means of gaining him over to them: but he rejected their offers with so much scorn, that they were deeply hurt. They set out therefore to attack him on the banks of the Ta-ho.‖ The battle was obstinate and bloody. The brave Tin-kwei-su was slain; and his lieutenant, fearing lest his death being reported amongst his soldiers should slacken their courage, prudently sounded a retreat. He did this in excellent order without the enemy daring to attack him.

A short while after this the Tartars determined to besiege Kwei-lin,¶ the capital city of Kwang-sí. The Prince of Kwei was there with all his court; but he had scarcely heard that the enemy drew nigh, than he took his usual precaution of withdrawing himself very far from their fire. He confided the defence of this important city to the brave viceroy Thomas, who thereby acquired for himself much renown.

The Manchus had not yet established all their stations round the city, when they were attacked twice in a manner equally brisk and deadly to them. One of the lieutenants of the Viceroy, who had just returned from escorting the Prince of Kwei, was about to re-enter the fortress with the detachment he had headed; and he might have done it without danger by making a short *détour*. But thinking he ought to stun the enemy by some valiant action, and which would let them know what sort of men they had to deal with, this brave officer immediately resolved to cut his way through sword in hand. His success clearly demonstrated to the garrison of Kwei-lin that these fierce Tartars were not invincible, and that they could be killed as well as others. Thereupon the viceroy Thomas, who had a relish for bold undertakings, instantly undertook a sally, *which*, said he *the besiegers certainly did not look for.* The commander of the escort, although only just *arrived* determined to make one of the party. He selected the best of the officers and soldiers, rushed rapidly upon two different posts which he put in disorder, and re-entered the city after having gained most completely a second advantage over the Tartars. *In consequence the following day,* fearing a new attack, still more violent than the former, their general thought best to decamp, thus abandoning for a season so dangerous an enterprise.

He would, in fact, have absolutely renounced it, if the rumour of disagreements amongst the chief officers of the place, had not reached him and induced him to return to Kwei-lin. He then recommenced the siege with renovated vigour; reckoning that by help of the reinforcements that daily arrived, that city would soon be reduced, or at least compelled to capitulate. But this hope was fruitless, and the subjection of Kwei-lin was further off than ever. As the Viceroy had also received fresh succours since the retreat of the Manchus, he resolved to use these new troops, to entirely disengage the city. The besiegers had been unable to invest it on all sides, and against this defect, always an important one in a siege, the skilful Thomas prepared his plan.

He ordered an excellent Artillery officer to pass over the river that bathes the walls of Kwei-lin,** and to erect there at *several points* he marked out *many* batteries of large cannon opposite the hostile camp. A detachment of good troops accompanied this officer to watch over the safety of the batteries; and this precaution proved very serviceable, although in a different way to what, as will be seen, had been intended. The Viceroy subsequently armed several young citizen-volunteers, and held his people ready for a *sortie*, on the first signal. This signal depended entirely on the effect of the cannonade he was about to give the Manchus. When he had ascertained by the great commotion observable in the camp, that the affair was going on well, the gates of the city were thrown open; and Thomas at the head of all his people darting like lightning on the Tartars, killed right and left an immensity of men. Their army became utterly dispersed, with a loss of at least twenty thousand men.

This great feat was followed next day by another, that the Viceroy had not foreseen; and which fully shows of what vast importance it is to the welfare of the service not to give important trusts into the hands of any but intelligent and brave officers, who know how to act in an emergency. He who had just stormed their camp, perceived a body of Manchu troops descending a neighbouring mountain to join the besiegers, whose sad fate they were ignorant of. This reinforcement *once arrived on the plain, must necessarily* go to the right of the batteries, to take the bank of the river, in order to seek a ford not far off. The skilful Chinese allowed them to approach until he could cannonade them in flank, in an open country intersected by small canals. The moment arrived,—whilst his artillery made a terrible fire on the left flank of the Tartars, he himself attacked them in the rear with the élite of this men: he drove the hindmost ranks on those before them, and did not give over until he saw these Manchus reduced to the extremity of killing themselves, or totally annihilated by the cannonade.

Some of them thought to escape by throwing themselves into the river; but this was to be drowned: the waters being deep, and their terror preventing them from finding the ford.

It cannot be doubted that the report of these successes contributed greatly to celebrate the Chinese arms: the party of the Ming prince appeared at least to grow and strengthen itself in many places. One famous Bandit-chief came and joined it with all his people, and two of the most celebrated mandarins of the empire, at the same time levied some considerable forces, which, by their own account, must exterminate the Tartars, or send then back again to their homes.

Nevertheless the latter did not cease to exhibit their usual activity. In order to renew the soldiers they had just lost, new swarms of Manchus and Mongols were called from Peking, where they formed several bodies of troops, the most numerous of which took the road to Kwang-sí. The general in command, faithful to the instructions of the court, had no object but to seize the person of the Prince of Kwei. There was no stratagem he did not resort to in order to succeed; but always fruitlessly. He consoled himself by the capture of some towns, the most considerable of which was Liu-chow.††

It was in this city the fugitive monarch saw himself in the greatest danger he had yet encountered, and escaped becoming the victim of that fury with which the Manchus pursued him. He had barely entered into Liu-chow, than the hostile army appeared at the gates and began to invest the place. They could not however accomplish it; its extent and the situation of that city requiring a much larger force than the Tartars had with them, in order to inclose it on all sides; the general however did not the less flatter himself that he should succeed in his design. Emissaries that he had amongst the people sought secretly to assist him; and the result of this émeute was to be, to open the city-gates to the Manchus.

This design was on the eve of completion, when the Prince of Kwei was forewarned. It can readily be foreseen it did not require much persuasion to induce him to save himself by precipitate flight; that very night he disappeared. The enemy which was almost immediately apprised of it, sent the best horse-men they had in pursuit; but the Prince was already in safety. A very short way from Liu-chow he had encountered a large detachment formed of several small corps, that different mandarins and the Viceroy Thomas in particular had despatched to him. Thus the only thing the Tartars could do was to return, and obtain a larger force to attack the Chinese detachment.

The Prince of Kwei had already got away pretty far, when the Manchus also arrived near to Tseuen-chow,‡‡ where an assault was made. Their success was by no means equivocal on the side of the Chinese: they beat the Tartars, and so thoroughly, that hardly one remained to go and announce to the general the utter annihilation of that body of troops. The general in question, was the same who had received such rough treatment before Kwei-lin, and who towards the middle of this same year 1648 experienced another reverse.

The Manchus had this place greatly at heart. Independently of the advantage that would accrue to them by its submission; the strong desire they had to wash away the shame of their defeat in the blood of its brave defenders, was a powerful motive with them to try to become masters of it. They hoped to do so with the greater reason, as it was commonly reported that Kwei-lin was unfurnished with troops, which however was not precisely true. However, the Tartars approached it with an air of confidence which very soon proved fatal to them.

(To be continued.)

* Kwan-chow, called by Europeans Canton, is reckoned as large as Paris. It has a flourishing trade, and the soil is one of the most fertile in China. The situation of this famous city is in 23° 10' 58" N. latitude, and 130° 45' 1" longitude East of Paris.

† Chaw-chow is situated in 24° 35' N. latitude, and 130° 56' 30" longitude East of Paris. This City must be distinguished from another of the same name in the same province, not far from the sea, more to the South-west.

‡ Chaw-king-foo, a large city of Kwan-tung on the river Ta-ho a little distant from the sea, in N. latitude, 23° 4' 48" and 129° 52' longitude East of Paris.

§ Woo-chow-foo is situate in N. latitude, 23° 28' 48" and 128° 39' 15" longitude East of Paris.

‖ The river Ta-ho or Se-keang rises in Yun-nan crosses Kwang-sí, and disembogues into the bay of Kwan-chow. It is called by European navigators the Canton River. Se-keang in Chinese means West-river and Ta-ho, great river.

¶ Kwei-lin-foo is situated in N. latitude, 25° 13' 12" and 128° 2' 10" longitude East of Paris.

** The name of this river is not marked in Dr. Williams' map.

†† Liu-chow-foo (or Lew) in the province of Kwang-sí, is in N. latitude, 24° 14' 24" and 126° 56' longitude East of Paris.

‡‡ Tseuen-chow, a city of the second rank, in Kwang-sí in N. latitude, 25° 49' 12" and 128° 53' 50" longitude East of Paris.

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LEVANT.

MALTA, 12*th November*, 1853.

Letters from Constantinople by the *Mentor*, to the 5th are in town this morning.

The English and French fleets are lying off Therapia.

The Russian Consuls throughout the dominions of Turkey, have, without exception, lowered their flags or their armorial bearings and quitted, leaving under the Protection of Austria their subjects native or protected.

The reports of the attack on the fortress of Itzacteha, are confirmed. The action lasted 5 hours, and the Russians lost their commander, 30 men and 2 gun boats. The Turks were driven from the intrenchments, and retired to the heights. This was the result of an accidental explosion of a powder magazine, by the bursting of a shell from the Russian boats; the town also took fire, and the inhabitants fled in the greatest consternation. This event however is trifling compared to those which have since succeeded.

The action at Batoum, though not generally credited, has also been confirmed; it seems however not to have been more than a skirmish, yet a Russian General and 6 soldiers have reached Constantinople, as prisoners.

Ismail Pasha, has crossed the Danube with an army of 25,000 men. He crossed near Calafat. A sharp conflict ensued: the Russians were worsted, and fell back on their main body, having lost 6 guns and a great many in killed and wounded. The Pasha is engaged in fortifying, and waits reinforcements to push on. This news has surprised every one, as it was generally thought that Omer Pasha's army would have acted on the defensive, and not have risked the attacking of the enemy in their stronghold.

Prayers are ordered to be read in all the Russian Churches for the destruction of the infidels, and enjoining all those of the Orthodox Faith to shed every drop of their blood with this object!!

Another engagement has taken place at Batoum, news of which reached us to-day. A Turkish regiment of the Imperial guard, made the attack on the Russians and defeated them with great loss at the point of the bayonet.

The Russians left 1,000 men on the field of battle, 2,000 muskets and 10 guns. Among the prisoners is a Russian Prince who has been sent to the Capital.

The Turks have also taken a small Fort in the neighbourhood.

The Constantinople papers contain a tender for provisioning the French fleet at Trebisond, Samsoun or *Odessa*: they thus calculate on the occupation of Odessa by the allied squadrons.

It is of course needless to observe that the estafette authorizing a further suspension of hostilities reached Omer Pasha *after* their commencement—and thus rendered obedience to it impossible.

Martial law has been proclaimed in the principalities by the General Gortzakoff: Prince Sterby was preparing to quit.

On Monday 31st October H. M. the Sultan, accompanied by his secretaries and chamberlains, proceeded to the Porte, where his ministers, dignitaries, superior officers, civil and military, and Ulemas were assembled.

A grand Council was held, at which H. E. Reshid Pasha, minister of Foreign affairs, read an imperial *Hat*, announcing to the nation that the Sultan, at the beginning of the spring, would himself take the field, to share the fatigues of his enthusiastic army.

It is impossible to express the feeling of religious enthusiasm which the reading of the *Hat* called forth. The presence of the Sultan could not restrain his subjects from the wildest manifestations of unlimited joy.

THE IMPERIAL HAT TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH.

"My worthy Vesir!

I cannot sufficiently praise the zeal and enthusiasm of my troops, the devotion and fidelity of my functionaries; feelings, which my subjects generally, have not ceased (on the occasion of the preparations that have taken place) to exhibit, since the day when the probability of coming to blows to terminate the misunderstanding between my Imperial Government and Russia, had acquired a degree of seriousness.

At present, war being a certain fact, I nothing doubt but that every one for the future will give his aid without hesitation, and fulfil his duties.

The true cause of this war consisting in the laudable resolution to preserve the sacred rights, and the independence of my empire, supported by the Almighty Creator of all things, and invoking the Holy Spirit of our Prophet, I have decided, with the help of God, on being present, at the accomplishment of such a duty, in the earliest days of the Spring.

It is therefore necessary that from this moment, the preparations which my retinue will require shall be commenced: and as the first Head Quarters of my Guard will be fixed at Adrianople, it is important that every thing necessary for the troops under my command shall be prepared in anticipation.

Thou, therefore, in accord with all my ministers, shouldst make every necessary preparation.

May the most High, in his love for his Prophet, render, under every circumstance, my empire triumphant and victorious; and may those who contribute to the success of this task, obtain happiness in this world and the next."

On the 1st November, the following letter was sent to each legation by Reshid Pasha:—

"We have the honor to send you a copy of the *Hat* sherif, an imperial autograph from the Sublime Porte, announcing the High decision come to by our most glorious sovereign, to proceed to Adrianople, by the help of God, at the beginning of the Spring, on account of the war prevailing."

We seize, &c., &c., &c.,

(Signed) RESHID.

Shanghae Market Report.

January 19*th*, 1854.

IMPORTS.

American Cotton Goods.—Some 7 to 8,000 pieces of 40-yard *Drills* have been bartered against Produce: we hear of no other transactions—quotations nominal.

Grey Shirtings.—There was a little enquiry for 6½-catty goods at $1.20 *a* 1.25 per piece, until within the last week, but the approach of the China New Year prevents further sales except at some reduction on above prices; we estimate stocks of *Grey* and *White Shirtings* in first hands at about 1,400,000 pieces, a large quantity, considering the disturbed state of the country.

Woollens and Fancy Goods.—We hear of no sales.

EXPORTS.

Tea Report.—Congou—The settlements since our last report amount to 45 chops, quotations without alteration, excepting in the more common descriptions which are half a Tael lower. Stock 40 chops. Quotations are—

Good Kysow kinds, ...	14 *a* 15	Taels, short price.
Bksh. lf. and Ningchow kinds,	14 *a* 15	„.......„.......
Good common Congous, ...	9 *a* 10	„.......„.......
Ordinary to common, ...	8 *a* 8½	„.......„.......

Greens.—The total settlements for the season are 350,000 packages. The Stock consists of about 10,000 packages chiefly common kinds. Quotations as last quoted. viz—

Twankay, ...	12 *a* 16	Taels, Short price.
Hyson Skins, ...	8 *a* 11	„.......„.......
Hyson, ...	15 *a* 20	„.......„.......
Young Hyson, ...	15 *a* 22	„.......„.......
Imperial, ...	15 *a* 28	„.......„.......
Gunpowder, ...	15 *a* 28	„.......„.......

The Export to Great Britain, we estimate at—

Block, ...	18,000,000 lbs.
Green, ...	5,000,000 lbs.
Total, ...	23,000,000 lbs.

Silk.—About 3,000 bales have been settled since our last report (29th ulto.) at considerable reduced prices. *Total settlements to date are above 40,000* bales. We quote—

Tsatlees, ...	$225 *a* 310
Tayasams, ...	$170 *a* 220
Yuenfaa, ...	$185 *a* 220
Throwns, ...	$255 *a* 265
Lae Yungs, ...	$160 *a* 165
Shukings, ...	$190 *a* 210

Exchange.—Bills on London, 6 m/s. Clean Credits 6*s.* 5*d.*—Documentary Bills, 6*s.* 7*d.*—E. I. Co.'s accepted paper on Bengal, Rs. 300 per $100. —Drafts on Canton, 25 ₱°/₀ premium on Shanghai Dollars.

Freights.—To London Tea, £7. Silk, £8. per ton. To United States Tea, $20 Silk, $30.

Sycee.—$115, per 100 Taels.

Gold.—Bars, $170 per 9*t.* 7*m.* 3*c.*

Mexican Dollars.—21 per cent discount.

(Since last departure of the Mail.)

ARRIVALS FROM

Hongkong—January 6, Nemesis—7, Iona—15, Lady Mary Wood, (B.-str.)—17, Arabia—17, Audax —17, Eamont—17, Plymouth, (U.S.S.)

DEPARTURES FOR

London—January 7, Joseph Fletcher—10, Royal Saxon.
Liverpool—January 17, Star of the East.
New York—January 17, Beverly, (Am.)
Boston—December 31, Hersella, (Am.)
Australia—January 4, Benjamin Heape.
Manila—January 13, Aurora, (Sp.)—San Benito, (Sp.)
Hongkong—December 31, Lady Mary Wood, (B.-str.)—16, Iona—18, Time.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

A PERSON 70 YEARS OF AGE CURED OF A BAD LEG, OF 30 YEARS' STANDING.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Wm. Abbs, Builder of Gas Ovens, of Rushcliffe, near Huddersfield, dated May 31st, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—I suffered for a period of thirty years from a bad leg, the result of two or three different accidents at Gas Works; accompanied by scorbutic symptoms. I had recourse to a variety of medical advice, without deriving any benefit, and was even told that the leg must be amputated, yet, in opposition to that opinion, your Pills and Ointment have effected a complete cure in so short a time, that few who had not witnessed it would credit the fact. (Signed) WILLIAM ABBS.

The truth of this statement can be verified by Mr. W. P. England, Chemist, 13, Market Street, Huddersfield.

A MOST MIRACULOUS CURE OF BAD LEGS, AFTER 43 YEARS' SUFFERING.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. William Galpin, of 70, Saint Mary's Street, Weymouth, dated May 15th, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—At the age of 18 my wife (who is now 61) caught a violent cold, which settled in her legs, and ever since that time they have been more or less sore, and greatly inflamed. Her agonies were distracting, and for months together she was deprived entirely of rest and sleep. Every remedy that medical men advised was tried, but without effect; her health suffered severely, and the state of her legs was terrible. I had often read your Advertisements and advised her to try your Pills and Ointment; and, as a last resource, after every other remedy had proved useless, she consented to do so. She commenced six weeks ago, and, strange to relate, is now in good health. Her legs are painless, without seam or scar, and her sleep sound and undisturbed. Could you have witnessed the sufferings of my wife during the last 43 years, and contrast them with her present enjoyment of health, you would indeed feel delighted in having been the means of so greatly alleviating the sufferings of a fellow creature. (Signed) WILLIAM GALPIN.

A DREADFUL BAD BREAST CURED IN ONE MONTH.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Frederick Turner, of Penshurst, Kent, dated December 13th, 1850.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

DEAR SIR,—My wife had suffered from Bad Breasts for more than six months, and during the whole period had the best medical attendance, but all to no use. Having before healed an awful wound in my own leg by your unrivalled medicine, I determined again to use your Pills and Ointment, and therefore gave them a trial in her case, and fortunate it was I did so, for in less than a month a perfect cure was effected, and the benefit that various other branches of my family have derived from their use is really astonishing. I now strongly recommend them to all my friends.

(Signed) FREDERICK TURNER.

A WONDERFUL CURE OF A DANGEROUS SWELLING OF THE KNEE.

Copy of a Letter from John Forfar, an Agriculturist, residing at Newborough, near Hexham, dated May 15th, 1850.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—I was afflicted with a swelling on each side of the leg, rather above the knee, for nearly two years, which increased to a great size. I had the advice of three eminent Surgeons here, and was an inmate of Newcastle Infirmary for four weeks. After various modes of treatment had been tried, I was discharged as incurable. Having heard so much of your Pills and Ointment I determined to try them, and in less than a month I was completely cured. What is more remarkable I was engaged twelve hours a day in the Hay Harvest, and although I have followed my laborious occupation throughout the winter, I have had no return whatever of my complaint. (Signed) JOHN FORFAR.

AN INFLAMMATION IN THE SIDE PERFECTLY CURED.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Francis Arnot, of Breahouse, Lothian Road, Edinbro', dated April 29th, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—For more than twenty years my wife has been subject, from time to time, to attacks of inflammation in the side, for which she was bled and blistered to a great extent, still the pain could not be removed. About four years ago she saw, in the papers, the wonderful cures effected by your Pills and Ointment, and thought she would give them a trial. To her great astonishment and delight she got immediate relief from their use, and after persevering for three weeks the pain in her side was completely cured, and she has enjoyed the best of health for the last four years. (Signed) FRANCIS ARNOT.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:—

Bad Legs, Chilblains, Fistulas, Sore-throats, Bad Breasts, Chapped hands, Gout, Skin-diseases, Burns, Glandular Swellings, Bunions, Corns (Soft), Scurvy, Bite of Mosquetoes and Sand-Flies, Cancers, Lumbago, Sore-heads, Contracted and Stiff Joints, Piles, Tumours, Coco-bay, Rheumatism, Ulcers, Scalds, Wounds, Chiego-foot, Elephantiasis, Sore Nipples, Yaws.

Sold by the Proprietor, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar) London, and by all respectable Vendors of Patent Medicines throughout the Civilized World, in Pots and Boxes, at 1s. 6d., 3s. and 6s. each. There is a very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed to each Pot or Box.

☞ A file of the *North-China Herald*, can constantly be referred to at the Offices of Mr. HOLLOWAY

N.-C. Herald Office's Advertisements.

NOTICE.

THE Community is respectfully informed, that all Communications, Advertisements, and insertions for the following number, should be sent, on or before Thursday in each week, or they may be too late for the same week's issue.

NOTICE.

JOB PRINTING in all its branches, will be executed at our office, on the usual terms, with the greatest attention and despatch.—

VIZ:

Circulars; Notes; Cards; Policies; Manifests; Price Currents; Receipts; Deposit Notes; Boat Notes; Bills of Lading; Bills of Exchange; Bill Heads; Auction Bills; Diaries; Daily Sales; Comprador Books, and Cheques; Circular Address-Wrappers; Pigeon-hole Headings; Letters of Hypothecation; Tariffs; Wills; and every form of Document used in Official or Mercantile Establishments.

Also, Books and Papers, ruled and neatly bound to order.

TABLE

Showing the IMPORT *and* EXPORT DUTIES *on* BRITISH TRADE, *and* TONNAGE DUES *on British Vessels; paid to the Chinese Government, at the Port of* SHANGHAE *during the following Years 1843 a 1851,*

	DUTIES,	TONNAGE DUES,	*Total Taels,*
1843,	24,101-9-9-9	985-0-0-0	25,086-9-9-9
1844,	138,595-5-7-2	2,000-0-0-0	140,595-5-7-2
1845,	444,668-5-7-9	7,114-4-0-0	451,782-9-7-9
1846,	483,658-5-8-8	5,349-9-0-0	489,008-4-8-8
1847,	561,253-5-9-4	6,126-3-0-0	567,379-8-9-4
1848,	456,384-7-8-4	5,959-5-0-0	462,344-2-8-4
1849,	603,480-4-1-7	9,580-0-0-0	613,061-8-1-7
1850,	561,901-3-7-9	9,598-6-0-0	571,499-9-7-9
1851,	945,412-7-9-2	15,490-4-0-0	960,903-1-9-2
1852,	750,715-3-3-8	10,661-2-0-0	761,376-5-3-8
Total,	4,970,173-0-4-2	72,866-2-0-0	5,043,039-2-4-2

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	FROM	Departures.	CARGO.	CONSIGNEES.
Jan. 15	Iona	B. schr	247	Dowman	Lookong	Jan. —	Ballast	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
„ 15	Lady Mary Wood	B. str.	296	Jamieson	Hongkong	Jan. 8	Opium	E. Warden, P.&O. Agent.
„ 17	Arabia	B. bark	364	Garthon	Hongkong	Dec. 15	Sundries	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
„ 17	Audax	B. schr	151	Glover	Hongkong	Jan. 1	Opium	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
„ 17	Eamont	B. schr	120	Brown	Hongkong	Jan. 1	Opium	Dent, Beale and Co.
„ 17	Plymouth	U. S. S.		Com. Kelly	Hongkong			

PASSENGERS—per *Lady Mary Wood*,—1st class,—Messrs. John C. Langley, A. Tilby, E. Wadman, Achong, Koochow,—2nd class—2 Chinese,—On Deck—2 Chinese.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	DESTINATION.	CARGO.	DESPATCHED BY
Jan. 16	Iona	B. schr	247	Dowman	Hongkong	Ballast	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
„ 18	Star of the East	B. ship	1219	Robertson	Liverpool	Tea, &c.	Hargreaves and Co.
„ 18	Beverly	A. ship	676	Chase	New York	Tea, &c.	Augustine Heard & Co.
„ 18	Time	B. schr	90	Chape	Hongkong	Ballast	T. Lacy.

PASSENGER—per *Time*, Mr. T. Lacy.

SHIPPING IN PORT, &c.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

VESSELS.	C'tom House Nos.	Date of Arrival	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.	Intended despatch.
Arabia		Jan. 17	B. bark	364	Garthon	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	.	
Audax		Jan. 17	B. schr	151	Glover	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Hongkong	—th inst.
Confucius	833	Dec. 20	B. ship	511	Penrice	Reiss and Co.	Liverpool	Early
Confucius		Nov. 20	A. str.	430	Dearborn	Russell and Co.		
Eamont		Jan. 17	B. schr	120	Brown	Dent, Beale and Co.	Hongkong	—th inst.
Lady Mary Wood		Jan. 15	B. str.	296	Jamieson	E. Warden, P.&O. Agent.	Amoy&H'kong	20th inst.
Nemesis	841	Jan. 6	B. bark	343	Hamilton	Moncreiff, Grove & Co.	Liverpool	Early
Oneida		Dec. 22	A. ship	400	Creesy	Bull, Nye and Co.	New York	Early
Selence		......	A. bark	388	Roundy	Russell and Co.	Hongkong	—th inst.
Spec	842	Jan. 10	B. schr	105	Maynard	Captain.	Ningpo	—th inst.
William the IV.		......	D. bk.	176	*Laid up*	M. L. Potter.	Heaving down	hulk

☞ Those marked *W.* are at *Woosung.*

RECEIVING SHIPS.—*AT WOOSUNG.*

VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	OWNERS.
Ann Welsh	B. bark	341	D'Bussche	P. and D. N. Camajee and Co.
Bride	B. brig	179	Doble	Cowasjee Pallanjee and Co.
Emily Jane	B. ship	427	Landers	Dent, Beale and Co.
Folkstone	B. ship	406	Baylis	Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Masden	B. bark	236	Dunn	Cassombhoy Nathabhoy and Co.
Mastiff	B. brig	148	Anderson	David Sassoon, Sons and Co.
Sea Horse	B. brig	202	Lacy	Pestonjee Framjee Cama and Co.
Sir Edward Ryan	B. bark	330	Endicott	Augustine Heard and Co.
Swallow	B. bark	343	Thomson	Lindsay and Co.
William	B. brig	130	*Hospital*	Dr. G. Mottley.

MEN-OF-WAR AT THE PORT OF SHANGHAE.

Names	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Gazetted	Horse-power
—*British.*—							
Spartan,	H.M.Ship	26	918	230	Capt. Sir W. Hoste, Bt.	1848	..
Salamander,	H. M. Str.	6	816	135	Com. J. S. Ellman.	1854	220
—*American.*—						Comm'ned.	
Saratoga,	U.S.Sloop	20	900	200	Com. W. S. Walker.	1850	..
Plymouth,	U.S.Sloop	20	1000	200	Com. J. Kelly.	1851	..
—*French.*—							
Colbert,	H.I.M.Str	6	..	..	Capt. Beaudean.	..	..

CARGOES DESPATCHED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SHANGHAE.

Ships	From	Tons	Sailed	Plain Cottons *Yards*	Printed & Colred. Cottons—*Yards*	Woollens *Pieces*	Long Ells *Pieces*	Cotton Yarn, *lbs.*
Lockett,	Liverpool	576	Aug. 17	3,421,550	47,220	670	500	......
Dumfries,	Liverpool	468	Sep. 20	3,214,120	5,600	2,720	......	4,000
Geelong,	London	392	Oct. 15	......	......	......	......	......
Mary Shepherd,	London	625	Oct. 18	......	......	......	......	......

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* RAW SILK *from* SHANGHAE,—*Season* 1852-53.

DESTINATION.	GREEN TEA Lbs.	BLACK TEA. Lbs.	TEA. Total Lbs.	RAW SILK Bales
To GREAT BRITAIN (direct),	5,556,100	33,108,000	38,664,100*	24,803
UNITED STATES,	19,965,600	2,934,700	22,900,300†	420
AUSTRALIA,	....	....	4,660,600‡	..
COASTWISE,	....	....	2,414,000§	2,739
HALIFAX,	....	....	426,200	..
CONTINENT,	....	....	366,400	..
Total from Shanghae,	....	....	69,431,000	27,962

* By Invoice weights—including *Naomi* to Cork. † By Consular Returns. ‡ Estimated by tonnage. § Including 1,257,300 lbs. shipped here and despatched *vid* Whampoa for New York.

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAE *to* GREAT BRITAIN *Direct*,

From 1st July, 1853, to date.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Total *Black*	Total *Green*	GRAND TOTAL	*Silk* Bales	*Silk Piece Goods*	*Wool* Bales	N'keens Cases
1853—In July,		3	Vessels	......	......	853,920	2,094	......	54	......
In August,		6	„	......	......	1,957,500	10,534	......	169	40
In September,		11	„	......	......	4,766,313	5,640	......	90	......
In October,		5	„	......	......	4,016,690	906	......	101	......
In November,		4	„	......	......	2,079,684	2,328	......	......	......
Total lbs. from 5th July to 21st Nov., 1853.				......	......	13,674,107	21,702	......	411	40
Dec. 1	M. of Londonderry,	808	London	......	......	751,800	1,390	......	......	......
„ 1	Argonaut,	575	London	......	Estd.	440,000	1,242	......	......	......
„ 6	Clyde,	783	London	......	......	800,000	219	......	......	......
„ 12	Jennet,	247	London	......	Estd.	60,000	2,442	......	......	......
„ 20	Snow Squall,	750	London	......	Estd.	485,000	800	......	......	......
„ 27	Pudsey Dawson,	761	London	......	......	666,000	2,449	......	......	......
Jan. 7	Joseph Fletcher,	672	London	......	......	550,000	1,747	......	......	......
„ 10	Royal Saxon,	510	London	......	......	523,728	1,127	......	......	......
„ 17	Star of the East,	1219	Liverpool	......	......	......	858	......	......	......

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAE COASTWISE,

From 1st July, 1853, to date.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Total *Black*	Total *Green*	GRAND TOTAL	*Silk* Bales	*Silk Piece Goods.*
July 11	Lady Mary Wood,	296	Hongkong	......	......	......	531	......
Aug. 7	Lady Mary Wood,	296	Hongkong	......	......	......	653	......
„ 29	Lady Mary Wood,	296	Hongkong	......	......	......	851	cases 27
Sep. 22	Lady Mary Wood,	296	Hongkong	......	......	......	264	cases 8
Nov. 2	Lady Mary Wood,	296	Hongkong	......	......	......	814	......
„ 30	Lady Mary Wooe,	296	Hongkong	......	......	......	828	......
Dec. 12	Iona,	144	Hongkong	......	......	......	514	......
„ 30	Lady Mary Wood,	296	Hongkong	......	......	......	1,009	......
Jan. 16	Iona,	144	Hongkong	......	......	......	505	......

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAE *to* AUSTRALIA,

From 1st July, 1853, to date.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Total *Black*	Total *Green*	GRAND TOTAL	*Silk* Bales	*Silk Piece Goods*
Sept. 1	Aurora,	375	Sydney	......	......	120,000	......	......
Oct. 31	Emu,	308	..Do.	......	......	180,872	......	......
Nov. 14	Mandarin,	344	..Do.	......	......	373,700	......	......
Dec. 3	Parana,	326	..Do.	......	......	257,732	......	......
„ 5	Great Britain,	492	Australia	......	......	442,500	......	......
Jan. 4	Benjamin Heape,	261	..Do.	......	......	213,300	......	......

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES, FROM 1st JULY, 1853, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Young Hyson*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Twankay*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green.*	*Congou and Souchong*	*Pouchong*	*Pekoe*	*Oolong*	*Orange Pekoe*	*Total Black.*	Total Pounds.	Raw Silk. Piculs	Silk Piece Goods Pcs.
July 18	Carrington,	597	New York	1,832	......	1,813	......	451	......	4,096	220,547	......	......	......	6,732	227,279	231,375	8	10,525
Sep. 14	Ariel,	597	New York	379,000	22,500	15,100	65,300	77,000	46,500	605,400	......	......	......	......	......	......	605,400	10½	......
„ 14	Candace,	390	New York	112,553	5,040	14,291	23,895	35,772	13,798	205,349	33,279	......	......	......	......	33,279	238,628	31½	2,400
„ 23	Golden Gate,	1340	New York	353,000	63,000	50,000	80,000	52,000	30,000	628,000	368,500	......	......	......	......	368,500	996,500	107	......
Oct. 13	Surprise,	1261	New York	432,700	34,100	67,400	80,300	88,600	57,000	760,000	114,000	......	......	......	......	114,000	875,000	81	......
„ 18	Gentoo,	747	New York	258,200	36,100	91,600	68,100	95,200	33,900	583,100	86,700	......	6,000	2,200	......	95,500	678,600	......	......
„ 29	Living Age,	727	New York	288,400	27,600	45,000	88,300	47,800	91,000	588,100	1,400	......	10,000	......	......	11,400	599,500	......	......
„ 31	Hussar,	721	New York	307,400	71,300	68,000	52,700	70,800	66,800	637,000	77,200	......	......	40,400	......	117,600	754,600	......	4,300
„ 31	Fleetwood,	663	Boston	346,200	31,500	105,000	82,300	47,000	26,600	637,000	155,000	......	......	......	......	155,000	793,600	......	......
Nov. 3	Huntingdon,	385	New York	308,000	2,100	14,900	34,300	49,700	43,800	452,812	......	......	......	......	......	......	452,812	16	585
„ 19	Star of the Union,	1050	New York	489,000	26,500	96,600	108,000	58,200	54,300	832,600	73,400	......	......	......	......	73,400	906,000	......	2,050
„ 19	WingsoftheMorning	915	New York	445,600	45,340	97,700	61,500	105,400	52,900	815,500	20,600	......	......	18,700	......	39,300	854,800	16	2,600
Dec. 1	Bay State,	600	New York	247,000	24,200	15,100	50,800	73,200	20,600	430,900	37,700	......	......	21,700	......	59,400	490,300	2	......
„ 11	Ala,	460	New York	290,895	......	39,864	22,336	51,002	32,707	436,864	50,477	......	......	......	......	50,477	487,341	39	......
„ 29	Channing,	535	New York	298,000	66,900	64,900	74,200	63,900	38,400	606,300	......	......	......	......	......	......	606,300	42½	5,654
„ 30	Hersilia,	310	New York	78,600	13,100	46,100	19,200	58,100	21,300	236,600	26,200	......	......	27,500	......	53,700	290,300	......	......

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE.

SEASON	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*H. Muey and Pekoe*	*Sorts*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Yg. Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk. Total Bales.*
Year 1844-45,	......	......	......	......	3,036,803	......	......	......	......	......	......	763,824	3,800,627	6,433
Year 1845-46,	8,027,807	610,826	80,583	6,849	8,726,065	927,034	279,265	482,729	1,314,162	481,882	248,851	3,733,923	12,459,988	15,192
Year 1846-47,	8,957,080	361,348	250,007	11,045	9,579,480	615,096	183,348	747,155	923,987	295,420	149,654	2,914,660	12,494,140	15,972
Year 1847-48,	11,441,440	341,390	50,631	3,571	11,837,038	485,172	255,463	1,065,594	1,385,243	455,572	227,060	3,874,104	15,711,142	21,176
Year 1848-49,	11,163,686	593,322	96,429	......	11,849,637	600,472	393,901	1,357,396	2,760,543	878,671	458,654	6,449,637	18,303,074	18,134
Year 1849-50,	15,422,745	1,125,396	25,300	35,816	16,609,257	556,445	312,409	1,355,042	2,509,543	683,548	337,126	5,754,113	22,363,370	15,237
Year 1850-51,	24,551,050	664,902	410,557	328,297	25,954,806	1,001,400	476,824	2,793,876	4,439,353	1,451,796	604,485	10,767,734	36,722,540	17,243
Year 1851-52,	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	57,675,000	20,631
Year 1852-53,	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	69,431,000	28,076

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

1st July to 30th June	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*H. Muey and Pekoe*	*Sorts*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Young Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk Total Bales*
Year 1847-48,	10,683,454	44,441	16,911	3,571	10,748,377	198,071	43,391	116	113,109	209,002	60,075	623,764	11,372,141	19,117
Year 1848-49,	10,232,449	18,400	85,523	......	10,336,372	117,714	236,034	49,223	803,981	595,496	171,543	1,973,991	12,310,363	15,915
Year 1849-50,	13,057,125	229,503	......	33,986	13,320,614	18,455	114,095	......	137,602	228,607	48,124	546,883	13,867,497	13,162
Year 1850-51,	18,575,386	591,292	376,585	280,053	19,823,316	159,741	163,983	16,746	721,327	660,626	142,077	1,864,500	21,687,816	15,325
Year 1851-52,	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	31,225,000	20,333
Year 1852-53,	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	38,664,100	24,803

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO THE UNITED STATES.

SEASON	*Congou and Souchong.*	*H. Muey and Pekoe.*	*Sorts and Oolong*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Young Hyson*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk Total Bales*
Year 1847-48,	226,636	......	......	226,636	104,267	755,559	122,806	246,009	170,036	115,414	1,514,151	1,740,787	......
Year 1848-49,	614,548	......	1,709	616,257	187,697	1,345,725	121,000	342,421	167,155	205,987	2,370,075	2,986,332	35
Year 1849-50,	1,048,829	......	......	1,048,829	181,748	2,298,611	190,753	554,026	466,230	283,511	3,974,879	5,023,708	415
Year 1850-51,	3,690,095	14,160	47,644	3,751,899	730,969	3,378,296	264,441	1,795,227	697,370	441,338	7,316,641	11,068,540	250
Year 1851-52,	3,100,000	......	500,000	3,600,000	1,700,000	7,400,000	1,000,000	1,600,000	1,700,000	1,000,000	14,400,000	18,000,000	298
Year 1852-53,	2,527,500	5,900	401,300	2,934,700	2,157,900	11,449,000	1,121,200	2,110,700	1,334,000	1,292,800	19,965,600	22,900,300	554

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

SEASON	*Congou*	*Caper*	*Scented Caper*	*Souchong*	*Sorts*	*Flowery Pekoe*	*Orange Pekoe*	*Scented Pekoe*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Young Hyson*	*Imperial*	*Gunpowder*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk Total Bales*
1848-49,	33,877,570	......	1,371,597	1,042,406	294,301	438,480	117,183	1,531,031	38,672,568	118,062	967,787	49,246	3,023,862	619,723	3,656,666	8,435,346	47,107,914	17,228
1849-50, in 99 vessels	39,552,200	......	1,221,500	1,794,100	615,800	217,000	......	2,447,400	45,848,900	18,500	918,500	......	2,030,000	312,100	4,841,300	8,120,400	53,969,300	16,134
1850-51, in 114 „	46,193,800	16,000	1,772,800	2,366,500	1,301,900	716,100	20,900	3,307,900	55,696,800	176,700	707,700	53,000	2,145,800	368,400	4,605,000	8,056,600	63,753,400	21,548
1851-52, in 114 „	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	Estimated	65,080,400	23,010
1852-53, in 113 „	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	.... do. ..	70,809,300	31,391
1852-53, {Increase, Decrease.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	5,728,900	8,351

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